



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### U.S. DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

#### NOMINATING THE CANDIDATES.

San Francisco, July 1. At the Democratic Convention the first names proposed for selection as Democratic candidate for the Presidency were Senator Owen, Mr. Gerard (former Ambassador to Berlin), Senator Cummings (temporary Chairman of the Convention), Senator Hitchcock, Mr. Mitchell Palmer (Attorney General), Mr. Meredith (Secretary of Agriculture) and Governor Cox of Ohio.

Appearing before the Sub-Committee drafting the platform, Mr. McClintock urged an anti-Japanese plank, excluding non-assimilable (?) people and forbidding those already here from ownership or control of the soil.

Mr. Gompers presented the Labour plank, in which he charged the Republicans with reaction and declared that the Labour vote must seek now an avenue for an expression of its views.

Other planks urged the independence of India, sympathy with Korea and the independence of the Philippines, the latter causing the Committee to rise and cheer.

#### MR. MCADOO NOMINATED.

San Francisco, July 1. Mr. McAdoo has changed his mind and has been nominated. Governor Smith of New York and Governor Edwards of New Jersey have also been nominated.

#### A "SLIGHTLY MOIST" PLANK.

San Francisco, July 1. Administration leaders are reported to be planning to bring before the Convention a plank described as "slightly moist," which will refer to the fact that President Wilson vetoed the Volstead Act. It is a foregone conclusion that a fight on the floor of the Convention will be precipitated by the "dry," and on a straight "wet" or "dry" issue it is generally conceded that the Convention will vote "dry." But this plank is backed with a declaration upholding President Wilson. It is thought to have a good chance.

During the nominations, Senator Robinson requested Mrs. George Bass, one of the delegates, to take the chair. There was a roar of cheering because this was the first time a woman had wielded the gavel at a great National convention.

#### THE IRISH PLANK.

San Francisco, July 2. The Platform Committee of the Convention has adopted a plank expressing sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for self-government and pledges the party to such action as is consistent with international usage. A plank urging diplomatic recognition of the Irish Republic was rejected.

#### ASAISTIC IMMIGRANTS.

San Francisco, July 2. The plank in the platform dealing with Asiatic immigrants says that the policy of the United States with reference to the non-admission of Asiatic immigrants truly expresses the judgment of Americans and it pledges to support the States whose geographical situation or internal conditions make this policy and the enforcement of the laws enacted pursuant thereto, of particular concern.

#### FIGHT FOR "BONE DRY" DECLARATION.

San Francisco, July 2. The Platform Committee's draft platform does not mention Prohibition. Mr. Bryan declares that he will carry the fight for a "bone dry" declaration to the floor of the Convention.

#### MORE CANDIDATES.

San Francisco, July 2. At the Convention, Governor Cornell proposed Mr. Davis (Ambassador in London) as the strongest candidate. Senator Glass and Senator Simmons were also proposed.

Mrs. Brown, who was formerly the actress, Izetta Jewel, seconded Mr. Davis' nomination.

Miss Bessie Dwyer, of Manila, proposed Mr. Harrison, Governor General of the Philippines.

While the Convention was listening to the nominating speeches, the Committee of Resolutions was labouring considering the platform plank by plank. Their labours were interrupted by an application from a committee representing a caucus of Irish sympathisers, favouring the recognition of the Irish Republic. They stated that if the plank was not accepted it would be taken to the floor of the Convention. The Committee wrangled for two hours before reaching agreement on the suffrage plank and then agreed to hear the caucus case. Senator Walsh, who is head of the American commission for Irish freedom, told the Committee that the plan of the sub-Committee, proposing to leave the Irish question to the League of Nations, was regarded by the Irish as an evasion of the issue. He advocated a plank pledging the party to diplomatic recognition of the Irish Republic. The Committee rejected the sub-committee's proposed plank and also another favouring Irish independence.

#### REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN BEGINS.

Washington, July 1. Senator Harding, the Republican candidate, in his first campaign speech, urged the preservation of "Americanism" as the first and highest duty of all citizens. He declared that America did not intend to hold aloof but to arrogate to herself the keeping of the American Continent and every concept of America's moral obligation. They must make sure that their own house was in order before they attempted the miracle of the Old World's stabilisation.

#### U.S. SHIPPING BILL.

#### BEING CONSIDERED BY BRITAIN.

London, July 1. In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. Kellaway said the Departments concerned were carefully considering the possible effects of the American Merchant Marine Bill on British shipping.

#### NAVAL CLASPS.

#### FOR ACTION IN THE WAR.

London, June 3. The King has approved naval clasps to the War Medal for general actions at sea, single ship actions, and actions with enemy, etc., etc. The single ship actions include the fights with the *Koenigsberg*, Mesopotamia, the Red Sea, the German U-boats, German East Africa, the Pacific Islands and the like. Naval actions for which the naval clasp is awarded include the actions of the *Zulus* by the cruiser *Sydney*.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### FORTY-FOUR HOUR WEEK.

#### COL. JOHN WARD OPPOSES.

London, July 2. The National Federation of Trade Unions, at a meeting at Leamington, passed a resolution in favour of a 44-hour week in all industries, despite the advice of the Labourite, Colonel John Ward, who urged it would be far better to stabilise the present achievements of the Unions than to grasp at shadows.

#### THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

#### EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON REPARATIONS.

Brussels, July 2. An evening communiqué says the British, Belgian and Italian delegates had a prolonged informal conference regarding the division of the amount from reparations received from Germany. There is no divergence of views regarding Germany's liabilities.

#### PREPARING FOR SPA.

Brussels, July 2. A communiqué says a second session of the Conference, held this afternoon, and presided over by M. de la Croix, considered the report by committees of experts with regard to naval, military and air disbursements, in which Germany had failed to fulfil her obligations under the Treaty of Versailles.

The procedure to be followed at Spa was then discussed and it was decided to fix the next meeting of the Conference for July 5 at Spa. German delegates will be asked to participate in the Conference.

Finally the Conference took up the examination of an official communication from the Reparations Commission regarding the failure of Germany to fulfil her obligations in respect of the delivery of coal, despite the fact that the demands made on Germany had been less than those provided for in the Treaty.

#### AMERICAN SHIPPING.

#### ADMIRAL BENSON SPEAKS OUT.

Washington, July 2. Admiral Benson, Chairman of the Shipping Board, has announced that the Board is determined to build up the American Merchant Marine despite the threats of foreign interests to defeat the Bill. He further declared that if the threats of foreign carriers to divert business to the Pacific Coast are carried out the Board would allocate American vessels for a similar purpose.

#### EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

#### NO RELIEF TO BE GRANTED.

London, July 2. Receiving a deputation from the Federation of British Industries, Mr. Chamberlain declared that the Government's efforts to grapple with debt had been beneficial. He counselled great prudence by business men, but declined to give relief from the Excess Profits Tax, to extend the time or to take payment in War Stock.

#### THE IRISH UNREST.

#### THREAT TO MAGISTRATES.

London, July 2. Warning notices signed on behalf of the Irish Republican Army have been received by the Mohill Magistrates, demanding their resignation and threatening penalties if they do not comply. Raids for patrol arms and ammunition continue to be a daily occurrence.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

London, July 2. The House of Commons has rejected by 168 votes to 46 an amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Bill making the Bill non-contributory on the part of unemployed.

#### NEW AERIAL SERVICE.

London, July 2. A new service of aerial mails between London and Holland starts on July 5.

#### HOME CRICKET.

London, July 2. Sussex beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 21 runs. Leicester's match was abandoned.

#### THE SEAMEN'S CONGRESS.

Genoa, July 2. Mr. Barlow, Reporter of the Unemployment Committee of the Seamen's Congress, has presented a draft Convention abolishing private employment agencies. It suggests as a substitute free State agencies, seamen to have free choice of ships. The Convention likewise provides for insurance unemployment after shipwreck.

#### THE GREEK OPERATIONS.

Paris, June 2. A Greek communiqué says the Greeks occupied Balkissar on June 30. The Nationalists were outflanked from the east and retreated after a stout resistance, leaving a number of killed and wounded. The Greeks captured 1,200 prisoners, 54 guns, with most of their breeches removed, and much war material.

#### AUSTRIAN RAILWAY SERVICE SUSPENDED.

Vienna, July 2. Owing to friction between the pro-boycott and anti-boycott railway employees of the eastern railway lines endangering the safety of passengers and goods, the Government has suspended the entire railway service between Vienna and the Hungarian frontier.

#### NO VOTES FOR BOSNIAN WOMEN.

Brussels, July 2. The Chamber has by 89 votes to 74 rejected votes for women.

#### Other Telegrams on Pages 4, 5 and 6.

## EUROPEAN SHOOTS DETECTIVE.

### CHARGE OF MAN-SLAUGHTER.

#### POLICE OFFICER HAS WARM TIME.

Much public interest is excited in the case of Mr. W. J. William, an employee at the Naval Dockyard, who was to-day brought before Mr. R. O. Hutchinson, in charge of a charge of man-slaughter.

On Saturday night, in consequence of an epidemic of larcenies which had broken out in that locality, Chinese detectives were sent to Kennedy Road on special duty. It is stated that Mr. William, who is a tenant of one of the houses, shot one of them in the leg and he had to be removed to the Government Civil Hospital in an ambulance. From loss of blood the man died yesterday.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police appeared in Court this morning for the prosecution. He stated that the detective had unfortunately died since the original charge of wounding was preferred against the accused. That charge had now to be amended, and a charge of manslaughter brought in addition to the original count.

His Worship fixed the hearing of the case for to-morrow afternoon and the following day.

The accused, who was bailed out "yesterday" at the Police Station in the sum of \$5, was again released on the same bail. Mr. Naah will appear for the defence.

## BIG OPIUM HAUL.

#### FROM A JUNK.

That big syndicate of opium and arms smugglers whose presence has been indicated by the recent big hauls by officials of the Revenue Department suffered another big loss last night, when some 3,280 lbs. of the poppy juice, valued at \$36,000, were seized by C.P.O. Wildin on junk which lay alongside the Praya.

The opium, which was apparently intended for the Colony, was carefully concealed in the hold, and its discovery led to the arrest of the mistress of the junk and another member of the crew on a charge of possession of the drug. They were brought up before the Magistrate (Mr. R. O. Hutchinson) this morning, who granted a remand on the application of Mr. A. E. Hall, who is defending both prisoners.

## FALSE PRETENCES.

#### A JAPANESE SENT TO GAOL.

Five charges of obtaining food, drinks and other things from various Japanese hotels and restaurants and a sixth charge of failing to register himself were to-day preferred against a Japanese fireman who stated he was formerly employed on the *Perseus Maru*.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to all counts, with the exception of the one in respect of his registration. It was disclosed that the Japanese managed to keep himself in good trim between the dates of the 30th June and the 3rd instant by visiting one hotel after the other and ordering a lavish supply of food and drink, the value of which, when it came to be calculated, amounted to nearly one hundred dollars. Further, by the exercise of clever speech he had also managed to obtain from a young lady, Miss Saki Sasaki, living at the Normandy Hotel, a gold ring which is valued at \$15.

A sentence of three months hard labour was inflicted by Mr. Hutchinson.

## TUSSLE WITH GAMBLER.

### "KENT" SOLD.

#### BEING BROKEN UP HERE.

H.M.S. Kent has been sold to the Tak Cheong firm, marine dealers, for breaking-up purposes. She will be broken up in the harbour, the work having already commenced.

The report that she was to be moved to Singapore is therefore incorrect.

The Kent, it will be remembered, took an active part in the Falklands battle and succeeded in sinking a German warship. In that action she was severely strained and became practically useless as a fighting unit. By being broken up by Chinese marine dealers, this gallant ship comes to an inglorious end.

## LOCAL WEDDING.

### ENRIQUEZ - LEONARD.

A wedding of interest to a large circle took place on Saturday at St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road. The bride was Miss Barbara Victoria Leonard, one of a well-known Hongkong family, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Leonard, bailiff of the Supreme Court, and Mrs. G. Leonard. The bridegroom was Mr. Antonio de Gascon Enriquez, son of Mr. J. Gascon Gonzalez de Bernedo (ex-Consul for Chile and Acting Consul for Panama and Guatemala) and the late Mrs. C. Enriquez de Gascon de Bernedo, and nephew of Mrs. M. de Gascon. The church was nicely decorated and the large number of guests present witnessed a very happy union. The bride was given away by Professor F. Gonzalez, her brother-in-law. She was beautifully attired in a white satin dress trimmed with silver net lace, completed with the orthodox orange blossom and train of satin and net. The *Maison Lily* is to be complimented upon it. A bouquet of white tea roses and lilies added to the charming picture. The bridesmaids were Misses Eileen and Doreen Leonard, sisters of the bride, both dressed in white net trimmed with pink and blue ribbons and satin rosebuds. The bride's mother chose black satin and lace. Mr. T. C. Mognaschi, vice-Consul for Peru, supported the bridegroom as best man, while Capt. J. Medina of the *Quebec*, and Capt. J. Medina of the *U.S.A.C.* met in an all-day golf match, the latter winning easily.

## DAY BY DAY.

#### There was a clean bill of health in the Colony on Saturday.

Yesterday the Kowloon C. O. and U.S.R.C. met in an all-day golf match, the latter winning easily.

The total output of the Kai Tak Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 19th June, amounted to 86,211 tons and the sales during the period, to 89,542 tons.

Independence Day is being celebrated by local Americans today. The Stars and Stripes have been much in evidence, and the American Consulate has been closed to business. This afternoon a reception is being given by the American community at the Hongkong Hotel.

## CHINAMAN'S OPIUM SUPPLY.

#### A CHINAMAN.

A Chinaman, named Tau Ah Lai, seaman on a Chinese vessel lying at Leith, was in Edinburgh Sheriff Court recently, fined £50, with the alternative of three months in prison, for having been found in possession of 8 lbs. of opium. Customs officers searching the vessel found the opium concealed behind one of the beams of a locker in the fore part of the ship. It was stated that the opium to be sold, a profit of £60 would be realised.

Opium brought into various ports often finds its way to Chinatown in London. According to an interpreter, said that though it was a large amount, it was really for his own use in the future and he did not intend to sell it.

TO-MORROW.

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Theatre Royal — Humphrey Bogart — 9:15 p.m.  
Concert Theatre — 5:15 and 9:15 p.m.  
Hongkong Theatre — 5:15, 7:15 and 9:15 p.m.

## DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

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Concert Theatre — 5:15 and 9:15 p.m.  
Hongkong Theatre — 5:15, 7:15 and 9:15 p.m.

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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Continued from page 2)

## IN PARLIAMENT.

London, July 1.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Bottomley, Mr. Bonar Law stated that all the German submarine commanders whose names were published by the Admiralty in September 1918 as war prisoners had been released except one who is accused of grave violation of the rules of warfare and who is detained in England until the Government is satisfied that he will be tried.

Replying to Viscount Curzon Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government intended to raise at Spa the question of pressing the German Government to immediately proceed with the trial of war criminals.

Replying to Mr. Gretton, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Krassin negotiations were still proceeding but as the Government had concluded that the time for a decision had arrived they had intimated this to M. Krassin who was returning to Russia in order to submit the British Government's conditions to the Soviet authorities and be in a position to give a definite answer.

Mr. Bonar Law intimated that it was most probable the Home Rule Bill would not be proceeded with till the Autumn session.

The second reading of the Coal Bill was affirmed by 217 to 91. Sir Robert Horne, replying to the debate, stated that control of the export of coal would cease when things became normal but he could not predict when that would be. He looked forward with the greatest hope to the provisions in the Bill for bringing employers and workmen together.

The House of Lords rejected without division a Bill introduced by Lord Montagu proposing that the Parliaments of the Dominions deal with Ireland. After a speech by Lord Birkenhead, who declared that the Bill abrogated the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, the Bill was rejected.

## ALLIED CONFERENCE.

London, July 1.

Mr. Lloyd George, Viscount Curzon and Sir L. Worthington Evans, who is replacing Mr. Chamberlain, with their respective staffs, have left for Brussels. The French delegation, headed by M. Millerand, has departed from Paris accompanied by Signor Storza. The Japanese Ambassador is already in Brussels. There are no indications of America being represented even in a watching capacity. It is expected the Brussels conference will last at least two days.

London, July 2.  
A Brussels communiqué says: The Conference held its first meeting this morning. Military and naval experts, including Marshal Foch, Sir Henry Wilson and Admiral Charlton reported on the German fulfilment of the military and naval clauses of the Treaty and were instructed to draw up a note for presentation to Germany at Spa with regard to the destruction of war material, aeroplanes, etc. The Conference considered questions of reparation, particularly the question of coal to be delivered by Germany under the Treaty. Mr. Lloyd George, M. Millerand and the Belgian delegates this afternoon held an extraordinary session to discuss reparations.

## PLENTY OF WHEAT IN PROSPECT.

Rome, July 2.

Statistics issued by the International Institute of Agriculture show that on 1st April there were still 105 million quintals of wheat and rye available in exporting countries, namely sixty in North America, thirty-two in South America and thirteen in Australia. The requirements of importing countries between April and their respective harvests are eighty-one million quintals. Consequently, a surplus would be available in the coming season. The Institute forecasts generally a favourable summer which indicates a good European harvest. Should the forecast be borne out the requirements of countries importing on a large scale would be less than last year. British India had a larger crop than last year so it was probable that exports would recommence next season. The United States expects a smaller crop than in 1919 but above the pre-war average. The Canadian crop prospects are favourable and the yield will possibly be much larger than in 1919. It is held that the outlook for the coming year does not justify serious anxiety either for importers or exporters.

## THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

Perth, W.A., July 1.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales had a warm-hearted reception in West Australia when travelling to Perth. An immense gathering gave him an ovation in Perth.

Albany, W.A., July 1.  
The Prince arrived on H.M.S. Renown and was welcomed by the Governor, the Premier and the Mayor of Albany and leading citizens, also by a fine gathering of ex-soldiers, nurses and school children.

## TROUBLED IRELAND.

London, July 1.

General Willis has arrived at Fermoy to replace General Lucas. The police barracks in one of the main streets of Cork were severely damaged by a bomb explosion last night, a girl being injured. The Sinn Feiners had previously warned passers by.

## BRITISH REVENUE INCREASING.

London, July 1.

The revenue of the past quarter shows the following increases compared with the same quarter of 1919.—Excise, £17,762,000; Stamps, £2,017,000; Income Tax, £14,504,000 Decreases.—Customs £2,014,000; Excess Profits £7,423,000.

## THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

Paris, July 1.

The Senate has ratified the Austrian peace treaty by 263 to 23.

## JAPAN AND MILITARISM

## A JAPANESE PAPER'S COMMENT.

The following is from the paper *Yorozu*:

"After the signature of the Treaty of Peace, the attention of our compatriots was withdrawn from European politics. Indeed that event was the signal for the attention of Europe and America, more especially the United States, to be directed to the Far East, China more especially. In their view, there are two great centres where natural resources still remain undeveloped, namely, Russia and China. But Russia being in such a state as everybody knows, China is really the only country that is worthy of their notice. But in the way of their activities in China they find an obstacle in the shape of Japan, which they think must be removed by every means in their power. This is the reason why they are bent on pushing aside Japan by accusing her of militarism, as they succeeded in pulling down Germany with the same charge of militarism. Hence the anti-Japanese movements in China, the anti-Japanese agitations in the campaigns for the Presidency in America, and the various demands in connection with the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Their motives are impure, and, in consequence their arguments are entirely illogical. And yet with a very few exceptions all the papers and magazines in England and America are abusing Japan to the best of their ability. These attacks on Japan may be put together and summarised as follows:

"At the time when the war broke out there were five militaristic and despotic Empires, of which Japan is now the only survivor, the four Empires of Germany, Russia, Austria and Turkey having collapsed. Thus Japan has not only sustained no damage from the war but become an unexpectedly richer country. This is a great menace to European civilisation. Should European civilisation fail to rise again from amidst its ruin, the hegemony in the Pacific will be assumed by Japan; and the hegemony in the Pacific spells the control of the world at large. America is in a position to understand the conditions in the Far East best, paying as she does greater attention to Japan than to Europe, and Britain must therefore follow America's suit so far as Far Eastern affairs are concerned. Further, China is possessed of a population of 500,000,000 souls and her coal resources are such that they will last for one thousand years even though 1,000,000 tons, the annual consumption of coal in the world, be turned out every year. In a war with China, it will take fifty years to reduce the Chinese population by 10 per cent. killing Chinese soldiers at the rate of 1,000,000 a year! To allow this China to pass under Japan's influence would be a very formidable danger indeed to mankind. Whether such danger shall materialise or otherwise depends on whether Japan will continue under the sway of the military party, as at present, or will develop a democratic government and render the maintenance of peace in the Far East possible. The victory of the military party in Japan will mean the destruction of the world. All nations must therefore co-operate in ousting the military party in Japan."

"It is the policy of Britain and America to have Japan regarded by the world in this light and exert themselves to the utmost to curtail her power. We are of course against militarism. But Japan has no more territorial ambition than Britain and America themselves. We therefore take the strongest exception to the actions of the British and the Americans who make a false accusation in order to promote their own interests."

## CASKET OF YPRES OAK.

A soldier who listened to a sermon by the vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Holloway, during the war was afterwards at Ypres. He remembered that the clergyman had wished for something historic that would be used in making the church's roll of honour. Coming across some pieces of oak which had been smashed from a door of the Cloth Hall, he kept them, and they have now been made into a casket. This casket, which contains the names of 1,000 men of the parish who joined up, forms part of the war memorial which was unveiled at the church on Whitsunday.

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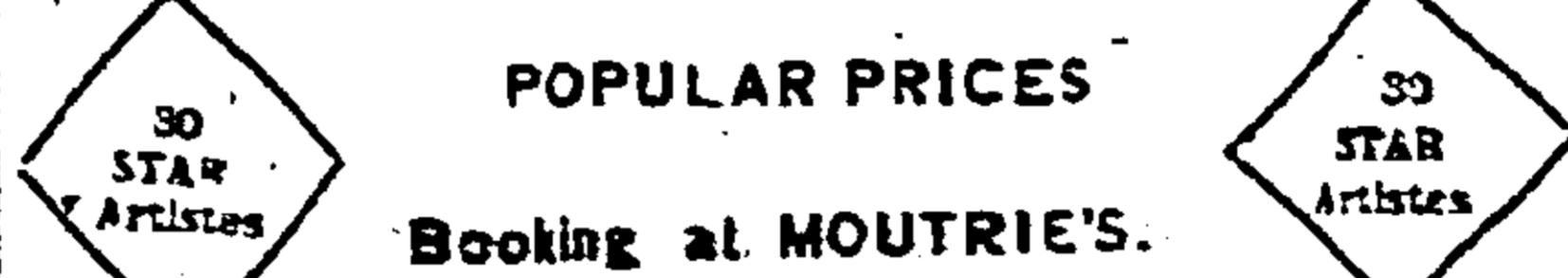


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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 3)

## TREATY WITH TURKEY.

Paris, July 1.

The Turkish reply to the draft of the Peace Treaty recognises the independence of Armenia, Hedjaz and the French protectorate of Tunis in Morocco. It renounces all claims to Libya, Egypt and the islands in the Aegean, recognises the independence of Syria, Mesopotamia, Palestine and the British rights in the Suez Canal, the Sudan and Cyprus and agrees to the opening of the Straits but, requests that a regime similar to the Suez Canal be provided as in the Treaty of Constantinople of 1888. It objects to the Thracian and Smyrna regions demands the withdrawal of the Greeks from the Smyrna region but agrees to the reduction of the army and the appointment of a financial commission of control.

Newspapers state that General Ironside is proceeding to Ismid in command of the Anglo-Greek forces. The "Times" Chanak correspondent says: The British have landed at Lapsak, opposite Gallipoli, and Greeks have landed at Killidhah to reinforce the French garrison.

London, June 30.

The "Times" Paris correspondent states that the Turkish Grand Vizier's reply to the peace terms claims Port Alexandretta for Turkey.

The "Times" states that Greek troops have occupied Chanak on the Dardanelles.

## GERMANY'S FORCES.

Berlin, July 1.

Herr Seeringer, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, has informed the Foreign Office that he refuses to disband the security police though he is willing that Entente officers should supervise their employment and equipment.

London, July 1.

Food riots continue to be reported from Germany. Many food and clothing shops at Luebeck have been plundered. The police fired on the rioters, killing three. The Senate declared a state of siege and called up the Citizens' Guard and order was restored. It is opined here that the reports of such disorders are exaggerated in order to excuse Germany from reducing her forces.

## GIANT ZEPPELIN.

London, July 1.

The German super-zeppelein LZ1, which was built specially to bomb New York, has been surrendered under the Peace Treaty, and has arrived in England. She is the largest airship in the world.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced that Germany had hitherto surrendered nineteen seaplanes, while 2346 aeroplanes had been destroyed under Allied supervision.

## ITALIANS IN ALBANIA.

Belgrade, June 30.

The newspaper "Pravda" publishes a telegram from Uskub which states that after desperate fighting the Albanian insurgents stormed Valona and captured the whole Italian garrison.

London, July 1.

There is no confirmation of the report that the Albanians have captured Valona. On the contrary Valona telegrams state that the Italian plenipotentiary Aliotti has arrived to endeavour to negotiate a settlement with the Albanians. The town is quiet.

## REDS IN POLAND.

Warsaw, July 1.

A communiqué states that east of Szczecin the enemy has occupied a part of Poland which the Polish troops had previously evacuated.

London, July 1.

The "Times" correspondent at Berlin states the Reds are concentrating seventy-two divisions on the Polish frontier. A new offensive is impending. At present the Poles are stubbornly resisting the Red pressure south-west from Priset, also north-west from Jitomir. The Reds' object is apparently to drive the Poles back on the Czecho-Slovak frontier in the direction of Lemberg.

## GERMANY'S DEBT.

Berlin, July 1.

Dr. Wirth, the new Finance Minister, estimates the total debt of Germany at 265,000,000 marks.

## WORKERS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

## LORD HALDANE'S £1,000,000 SCHEME.

Viscount Haldane, speaking in his capacity as Chancellor of the Bristol University, delivered an important address to the Co-operative Congress held in that city, taking as his subject "Education and Democracy." He developed his proposal for a new undertaking by Parliament in the shape of provision for the higher education of the adult workers. He attaches great importance to the possible results of this new program, and his hopes are shared by the co-operative leaders. Influential University professors and others are joining the movement.

A great part of the community, Lord Haldane said, had found itself excluded from the immense advantage which the sort of learning he had in mind could undoubtedly confer. It was not the possession of knowledge by the few that was responsible for a sense of wrong which made men and women impatient. It was the want of its possession by the many. The greatest of all equalisers was the freedom of the spirit that enabled those who possessed it to see things in their true proportions. Nothing could be so tranquillising for democracy as would be the consciousness of equality in mental equipment.

## MILLIONAIRE AND WORKER.

"But it is not enough to speak of learning," Lord Haldane went on, "as though it were all of the same kind, and something that could be taken up or laid down. All men cannot be educated alike. Some men have it in them to contrive to educate themselves. Others can never be fully developed in mind any more than in body. A millionaire may send his son to Oxford, and provide him with the best tutorial assistance, but the son may be incapable of taking in his chance, and may turn in inglorious self-indulgence as soon as he can escape from the University."

"On the other hand, on occasion a working man may prove to have the natural gift that enables him to transform his mind to a high level of capacity by the hard toil of his own chafed spirit. I knew of a stationmaster at a little station in Scotland who had worked unaided through the whole of the many volumes of the Gladstone Lectures on the Nature of God, many of them most abstract, delivered through a long series of years by some of the keenest metaphysicians of this and other countries. But of course, normally, and in the case of rich and poor alike, adequate teaching is essential."

## NEW DUTY OF THE STATE.

Dealing with the method of the future education of the adult democracy, Lord Haldane said the development of mind among the people must not stop at 18. He suggested to them that they should throw the energies of their great cooperative movement into the attainment of a new goal. Let it be the duty of the State, just as it assumed direct responsibility in 1870 for the education of youth, now to assume anew responsibility for an education that need cease only with the grave.

"It will take time to organise such a system. The Universities must first be strengthened, so that they might be made capable of expansion. Local organisations must be provided. The Exchequer might have to find another million annually, but this expenditure ought to bring an ample return in a variety of forms—better production, more widely diffused intelligence in

## JAPAN, CHINA AND INDIA.

## THEIR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Lord Merton of Agra and Dunbar, as the guest of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce in the Grand Hotel, Aberdeen, recently delivered an after-luncheon address on industrial competition under the title "East and West." Mr. Robert Milne, president of the Chamber, presided. Lord Merton, after referring to the development of the industries and manufactures in Great Britain, said that in each of the three great countries—Japan, China, and India—there was growing up a national spirit which would manifest itself in an intense demand for facilities for training for industrial development, including research, and it was significant that when these countries had thrown over tutelage or treaty obligations they would be better protectionists.

Labour in India was of poor quality, but would improve with the raising of the standard of comfort, and it was extraordinarily abundant, and had no eight hours' movement. (Laughter.) It would be years before India could overtake the most preliminary steps in the conversion of its own raw materials. It would be still more years before India began to dump her products in this country, and probably when she did begin to dump them they would be rather poor stuff, but they must remember the continental industries of the dyes and the toys from Germany were also poor stuff, but that they paved the way for other things. He would not go so far as to say it would be within the life-time of the present generation that India, China or Japan would compete in our own markets with our products, but as the standard of comfort rose the demand would increase so much that there would be plenty of room for both.

But what he ventured to say was that in many ways the effectiveness of their industrial and manufacturing activities must be increased to prepare for what was inevitably coming.

## GENERAL NEWS.

## ANGLO-CHINESE RELATIONS.

The Chinese Minister and Madam Sze gave a reception recently at the Chinese Legation, Portland Place, London, to Sir John Jordan, lately British Minister at Peking, and Lady Jordan, on the occasion of their return to England. "Sir John Jordan," said his Excellency in a speech of welcome, "has spent fourteen years of his political life in China, and I do not think that in the history of international intercourse any diplomat has ever been so great a success. He has done more than any man, living or dead, for the cause of Anglo-Chinese friendship. The Chinese, of all classes, loved and respected him. He has criticised our shortcomings frankly, and we welcome his criticisms, because they were constructive and not destructive, and we knew that they came from a well-wisher and a friend."

industry, the automatic solution of social problems which baffle us now, and cost us unnecessary expenditure because of our inertness, and above all a noble people.

## HELP TO END THIS BURGLARY EPIDEMIC

## IN THE COLONY BY BUYING

## BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

THEY ENSURE SAFETY OF YOUR VALUABLES  
AND EASE OF HEART.

THE SINCERE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
"HONGKONG EMPORIUM."

## TRAILS IN CAMERA.

## OPINION OF MR. JUSTICE DARLING.

Mr. Justice Darling, at the close of a trial at the Old Bailey recently, severely criticised the trying of incest cases in camera. When the charge was called on for hearing, everyone connected with the case was directed by the Court officials to leave the tribunal during the trial, the Incest Act, 1908, requiring the proceedings to be in camera. His Lordship remarked that he considered it was time, in the public interest, that such secret trials should be abolished. His Lordship thought it a great disadvantage that the public should not know that trials took place for incest, who were the accused and what sentences were passed if they were found guilty. As such trials took place in secret, by order of Parliament, these facts did not get known. "I am certain," continued the Judge, "that incest would be much less frequent if people knew that since 1908 it has been a crime, punishable in the ordinary Criminal Courts of the country, and if they knew that Parliament had indicated that people who were found guilty of incest are liable to be sent to penal servitude for seven years. I have had a good deal of experience of trying cases of this kind on circuit and in this Court, and I am convinced that it is time, in the public advantage, so that people should really know what are crimes in this country and the punishment inflicted for them, this system of trying cases in secret should be abolished. I have just tried four people, brother and sisters, for incest. As it was in secret, I shall not give their names or state what punishments I inflicted. They were of course within the severe punishments indicated by Parliament. What I have mentioned does not trench on the secrecy of the trial, but I thought it my duty to say it, because I am fully persuaded that these cases should be tried as ordinary sexual cases are tried. There are no details in them of a more revolting character than in the other cases; in fact, in nearly all incest cases the woman consents, and, therefore, there are not the horrible instances of violence, and so on, frequently given publicly in evidence in other cases, and made known to everybody throughout the length and breadth of the land. Whether I am justified in saying what I have, I shall leave the public to judge, but I thought it my duty to mention it, because I believe the present system is unjust to ignorant people, who are often unacquainted with the mere fact that a law has been passed recently under which they can be severely punished for what was, hitherto, not a criminal offence, nor triable in the King's Courts.

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Sole Agents for

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Works ... Tel. K.21. Manager ... K.329. Secretary ... K.359. Harbour Engineer ... K.23. Telegrams "SEYBORNE."

## CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer "PYRRHUS."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holl's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 5th July.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 24th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1920.

## STRUTHERS &amp; DIXON INC.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE

## THE Steamship

## "ARCTURUS"

having arrived from Seattle via ports, on July 1st 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignee's risk:

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 11 a.m. on July 6th, 1920 by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within 39 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

## STRUTHERS &amp; DIXON, INC.

Agents.

1st flr., Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 1st July, 1920.

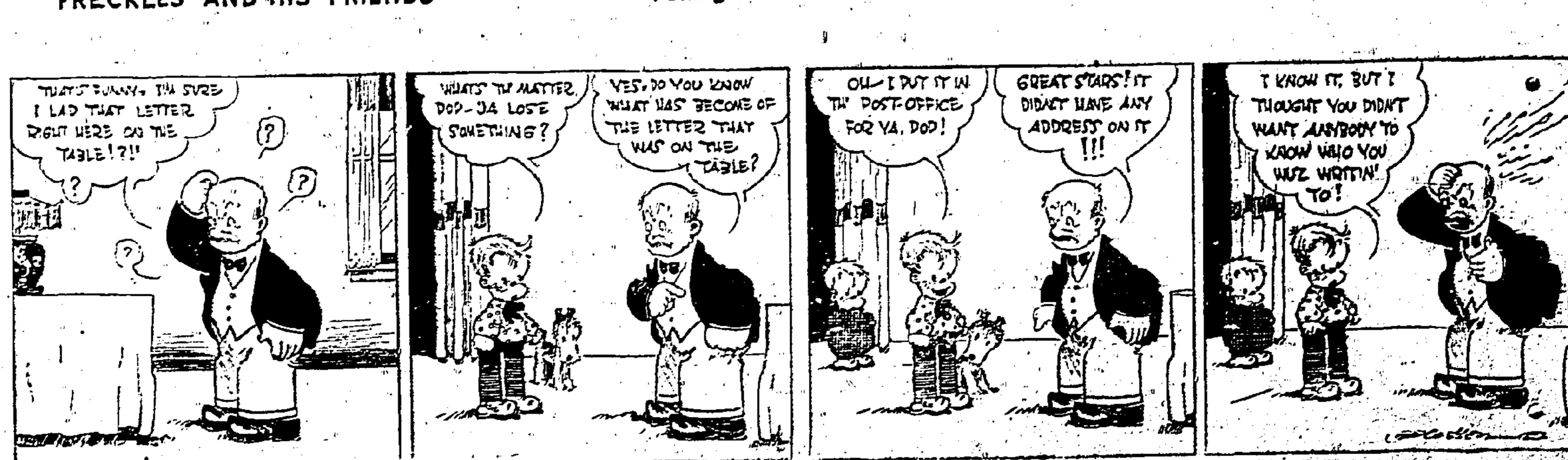
## STRUTHERS &amp; DIXON, INC.

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1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road, Ch., Hongkong, 1st July, 1920.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Phone 166

Correspondents are requested to observe the rules which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but a and evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who are our agents there.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1920.

## HONGKONG AND WIRELESS.

There is not a British commercial house in Hongkong but what must be interested in the news that was received in the Colony on Saturday regarding Imperial wireless telegraphy. It is a matter that is so bound up with the progress of Britain's commercial strength that it has a direct appeal to all. One has only to think of the vexatious, and costly delays of the present cable system to realise the truth of that statement and it takes but little imagination to conjure up a picture of the tremendous benefits that would accrue if an efficient wireless service were inaugurated which would be open to business men, to the Press and others.

We have previously commented on this matter and it has been raised in our own Legislative Council by question. At that time there was nothing definite known and all our local Government could say was that it had no knowledge of how Hongkong's interests were being looked after. It has long been felt that Hongkong is being handicapped by being cut off from public wireless touch with other large centres of the world. All that we have is the D'Aguilar Station, with its limited ship-to-shore capacity. Stonecutter's doesn't count so far as practical public service goes. And now, if the report of this Imperial Committee is acted upon, Hongkong will be brought into a very important and potential scheme of public wireless. This is really big news for the Colony and marks a very distinct step in its evolution. To look for a moment at the Report we see that it is the belief of the Committee that to connect various parts of the Empire by wireless it would result in meeting essential strategic needs besides the establishment of a reliable, expeditious and economical official, commercial and press traffic. The cost is stated to be something under a million and a quarter sterling, but the system would have to earn £425,000 annually to defray charges including interest and amortisation. It is expected that the earnings would be only £35,000, leaving an annual loss of £100,000. The Report goes on to declare, very soundly, that this small temporary loss would be negligible in comparison with the Imperial benefits conferred, and it is that fact which should be borne in mind when an execution of the recommendations is being considered. There are some things which are worth spending money to secure and we fully believe that if this scheme were to cost twice the annual deficit that is expected it would still be worth while. Although it might not earn for itself the needed revenue it would certainly earn more for the Empire, and that is what should be aimed at. The details that Reuter gave of the various stations it is proposed to be established need hardly be recounted here, for the central fact so far as we are concerned is that Hongkong is included among a series of commercial centres that makes the scheme one of tremendous value. And as time went on that series would doubtless be made more comprehensive than is now suggested.

The truth of the phrase "Time is money" is becoming more and more emphasised by modern commercial methods. In these days of competitive buying and selling it is the man who is in first with counts. Hongkong, with its fluctuating exchange, is peculiarly in need of quickly transmitted information and how costly cable delays have been of late could be told by practically every merchant here. As a newspaper we are not disinterested in the project and the reading public have an equal share in that interest. The telegram that brought us this news took no fewer than five days to travel and if business telegrams take as long, it means that we are, apart from purely local happenings, living five days behind the times. One can easily see how by a system of wireless we should be linked closer to the Home Country and also to all those other parts of the Empire of which we are not so insignificant a part as some would fain believe. All that Hongkong can do now is to wait and see how this Report will be accepted by the Home Government, but the waiting will be accompanied by the hope that we shall see a fruition and that in consequence Hongkong's position in the Orient will be strengthened.

## NOTES &amp; COMMENTS.

## WORLD TENNIS.

There have been some great struggles in the world's tennis championships at Wimbledon. In the challenge round of the ladies' singles competition the same two ladies appeared as last year—Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Miss Lenigan. This time, however, the former was the challenger, whereas a year ago she was holder of the title. Last year's match will long be remembered in the annals of championship tennis, for Mrs. Lambert Chambers lost her title of lady champion after she only needed one solitary point to retain it. Miss Lenigan won that contest by 10-8, 4-6, 9-7. That the British ex-champion has been in great form is shown by her victories in this year's semi-final and final. In the former she beat the American lady champion by 6-0 and 6-3, whilst Miss Ryan (the clever Californian player) could only register three games against her in the final. All through the season Mrs. Lambert Chambers has been playing magnificently, and it is only in accordance with expectations that she has done so well at Wimbledon. Of late we have not heard a great deal of Miss Lenigan, the present world champion, until the week-end news of her victory against Mrs. Lambert Chambers in the challenge round. The fact that she has so easily shown that she has fully retained her wonderful skill and that she thoroughly deserves to retain the title.

## WHAT OF THE GENTS?

One of the finest of the American players, Tilden, has won the right to meet Patterson in the challenge round of the gentlemen's competition. He has

worthily qualified for the honour, too. A great effort was made by Shimizu, the Japanese exponent, to win through the competition and though he has not succeeded he has done really wonderfully.

To count the French champion, Gobert, as well as Mavrogordato, amongst those whom he "outed" is something of which he may well be proud. And he put up a magnificent fight in the final round, too, for although Tilden won by three straight sets, there was only a difference of six games on the total and the last set went no fewer than 24 games before a decision was reached. So there can be no question about Shimizu's right to a place amongst the world's best players.

Britain is not so strong in gentlemen as in ladies' players; for once again neither of the world's championship finalists are Englishmen. Last year, two Australians contested the title. Patterson being successful in wresting the championship from Norman Brookes. Still, if not an Englishman, Patterson is a British Empire player, and he is in every way a worthy opponent for Tilden to meet. In this match a great fight may be anticipated.

## OUR PRINCE.

Hongkong extremely regrets that there is little probability of a visit to this Colony of the Prince of Wales who has been aptly described as a great ambassador of Empire and who has since the war seen for himself so many of the possessions over which he will one day rule. It will be recalled that some time back an invitation, in the name of the Colony, was extended to His Royal Highness to include Hongkong in his Australasian tour, either on the outward or homeward journey, but that an official intimation was received by the local Government to the effect that the arrangements for the tour made this impossible. Since then, and during the Prince's stay in Australia, it has been reported that he intended returning Home via China and India. That rather looked as though an alteration of plans had been made, but we now learn that there is little probability of the Royal visitor coming this way; he is likely to proceed direct to India from the Antipodes. Hence Hongkong's regrets. We have all watched with deep admiration this young Prince's recent activities. It would have been a joy to us all to have seen him visiting our shores.

## CARRANZA'S LAST SLEEP.

A telegram from Mexico City states that official advised confirmation of the report that President Carranza was killed whilst asleep. He and General Molina were the only two killed.

## DAY BY DAY.

## IT CAN NEVER BE DANGEROUS OR IMPOLITIC TO DO RIGHT.

Miss May Lushiro left by the Empress of Russia for Yokohama, where she is to be married to Mr. G. M. de Courcy.

The liner Kildonan Castle arrived on Saturday from the North with Czech troops and is now lying at the naval anchorage.

A Chinese girl, 15 years of age, was yesterday injured in a motor car accident at Canton Road, Kowloon. She was later removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

The Gazette of India of 28th May promotes Lieut. (Acting Captain) W. J. Campbell, attached 74th Punjabis, to the substantive rank of Captain, with effect from 20th February.

The Hongkong Polo Team, headed by the Hon. Mr. John Johnstone, which is to compete for the Keswick Cup at Shanghai, left by the Empress of Russia on Sunday. The team includes Major Timmis, Captain Beaver and Mr. J. J. Patterson.

Amongst the passengers who left by the Empress of Russia were Col. and Mrs. J. E. Young, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Apca, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mr. W. J. Morrison, Mr. Walter Makepeace, the well-known Straits journalist.

On Saturday afternoon a sampan bound for one of the steamers, the Taishan, in the harbour, capsized, and the occupants were thrown into the water. Fortunately everyone was rescued, including a Chinese female passenger who was moored to the loss of her property, which she values at \$400.

The Manager of the Hongkong Branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine has just received the following telegram from Paris:—"The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Banque Industrielle de Chine was held on the 23rd June. A net profit of francs 16,240,000 has been announced. The paid dividend has been fixed to 14 per cent. The balance of francs 9,305,000 having been carried forward in reserve account."

The Sergeants' Mess of the Wiltshire Regt. held a successful whist drive in Murray Barracks on Friday evening. Despite the bad weather, 39 tables were occupied. The winners were: Ladies—1st, Miss May (150); 2nd, Mrs. Burdin (145); 3rd, Mrs. Witt (140); 4th, Mrs. Taitam (139); booby, Mrs. Gillett (111). Gents—1st, Sgt. Smith, Wiltshire Rgt. (147); 2nd, Mr. Smith (146); 3rd, Mr. Underwood (146); 4th, Mr. Irvine (145); booby, Mr. Roberts (113). R. Q. M. S. Miller was M. C. and R. S. M. Blake presented the prizes.

Hongkong is to be introduced to a new theatrical Company tomorrow night, when the Leyland Hodges Revue Company, of thirty artistes, will appear. This talented party, which comes direct from London, is only playing two nights here at present, as it is on its way North. The booking is going strongly at Muriel's, and we have no doubt a large house will gather to give a hearty welcome to the Company, as Hongkong theatre-goers have pleasant recollections of Mr. Leyland Hodges when he was here some time ago in another Company.

When charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Police Court this morning with snatching an umbrella from a Chinese woman in a jewellery shop, a Chinese thief stated that he was only performing the gallant act of picking it up from the floor for the lady who had dropped it. The Magistrate then requested him to cast his mind back over a period of five years and endeavour to call up a scene in Victoria Gaol in which he was depicted as a convict serving a term for a criminal offence. "Five years ago I was a youngster who pursued the honest trade of a hawker," replied the thief to his worship. A sentence of three months hard labour was inflicted.

## CURRENT COIN.

## (BY "MERCATOR".)

"Who steals trade, he steals all."

Accomplished merchants are accomplished men."

The financial situation in the Colony is still bad, and there is no prospect of an improvement for another four months. Week after week there percolates the news of some big local firm being in financial distress. There is a strong report that one important firm has suffered a heavy loss in silk. An American firm, that has branches throughout China, is reported to be "in the soup," whilst another American firm has also suffered a serious loss in tinplate and wolfram.

One of the oldest firms in Hongkong has cut out its export department, and is now going seriously into machinery, as it thinks there is a big future for machinery in China. Another European firm has lost an enormous sum in rice.

The "fly by night" firms (a very happy Americanism) that were reported to be in trouble over rice have most of them succeeded in settling their accounts by paying the Chinese dealers a third of the difference in cash and another one-third in promissory notes payable within two years, while the dealer has agreed to forego the remaining one-third of the claim. In some cases the arrangement was that one-third be paid in cash, and the remaining one-third by monthly instalments. One firm that has been speculating rashly in rice is reported to be in very serious financial straits with liabilities amounting to three-and-a-half-million dollars and assets amounting to three or less than three millions.

A very curious feature of the

bear a good portion of the losses of his speculating customer.

Havana. I am told, is overstocked with rice, and, what is more, a number of mushroom firms dealing in this cereal have gone to the wall in San Francisco. It might interest some of the firms in the Colony to know that some of the San Francisco firms had sold their goods three times before they came in for their profits. Suppose "A" is the agent of a mushroom firm in Hongkong. He buys rice, say, at 10 cents a picul. He sells it to "B" in San Francisco for 11 cents, and "B" in his turn sells it to "C" in San Francisco for 12 cents, whilst "C" in turn disposes of it for 13 cents. In other words, the "fly by night" concern doing business in the Colony does not get the best price because he has not the proper agent in the States. These fellows in Hongkong are not aware of it. A merchant who has just come from the United States had a lot to tell of the rascality of some of the mushroom firms in San Francisco. Suppose, for argument's sake, that a firm, we will call it San Pedro and Guimaraes, starts out on business to-morrow as commission agents, etc. It gets hold of a Directory of San Francisco. It is interested in essential oils. It finds John Francis and Co. listed as essential oil merchants. It straightforward writes to John Francis and Co. and offers to act as their representatives in Hongkong, and asking for banking references. A bank in San Francisco tells the firm here that John Francis is a firm of some standing. This is not sufficient, but the mushroom firm, desirous of doing business at all costs, buys for the firm in San Francisco, and eventually finds to his cost that he has been dealing with a brassless corporation. How many of the speculative concerns here know the intricacies of the standing of all the firms they do business with in the United States?

The rice market is just beginning to look up. Italy is buying, and a few orders have been placed by the Philippines. Enquiries from San Francisco have not resulted in business as the offer is G. 66.00 c.i.f. per 100 lbs. for Saigon long.

The fear has been expressed that the piece-goods crisis in Shanghai would affect the market here, but this is unfounded. In Hongkong the situation in the piece-goods market is surprisingly good. The Shanghai trouble cannot affect us, as business in the piece-goods trade here is done on the local currency basis, whereas in Shanghai it is done on the gold basis. Another important thing that must not be lost sight of is the measurement and make-up. Those in the Hongkong market are quite different to Shanghai's, and what sells in Shanghai cannot be disposed of in our market. So there is no fear of Shanghai flooding the local market with piece-goods. It is a good sign that prices in Manchester and Bradford are quite firm.

The outlook in the metals market is still gloomy. There have been heavy arrivals from the United States and the United Kingdom, and consequently there is a fear that prices will recede fifteen per cent. although they have gone down much during the past three weeks. There has been a small demand from Java and other ports south of Hongkong for wire nail-tin plates, galvanised sheets and round bars. In galvanised sheets there has been an appreciation from 16 to 22 cents per pound, and also an increase in lead, both b.b.p. and b.b.p., advancing from \$12.25 to \$13.75 per picul. Higher prices are anticipated as the stocks of b.b.p. lead are scarce in the Colony. Wire nails have gone up from \$14.25 to \$17 per kg for bar sizes, this increase in price being due principally to the demand from Java and Saigon. Tin plates here are cheaper than the replicating cost. You can get tin plates here for G. 69.50 per case, the price in America to-day being \$11.50 per case. Stocks of most classes of steel and iron products in the Colony are very heavy, and the accumulations, as a result of arrivals of cargoes from the United States and the United Kingdom, have served to demoralise the markets. There has been further decline in the price of quicksilver, from \$164 to \$152 per picul, owing to the Japanese displaying a keen desire to dump their stuff on the Hongkong market.

The publication of his correspondence with Lord Robert Cecil, of which he expresses disapproval, is not Lord Curzon's first unintentional appearance in print. Years ago (says the *Star*) when he was Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, he amused himself by commenting in the margin, in terms far from complimentary, on the grammar of a dispatch from a very distinguished public servant in the Far East. His humor, when he discovered that his critics had been circulated as marginal comments with the *Blue Book*, may be imagined.

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Do moths use wireless telegraphy? asks Hubert Stringer in the *Daily Mail*. This query is not nearly so grotesque as it may at first appear. During the pairing season in the month of June moths of certain species are observed to communicate with each other over distances as great as one or two miles by some means unknown. A female Vapour moth, for instance, enclosed in a wooden pillbox, will attract males of its species from all directions. Now, it is not by scent that the position of the female moth is discovered, since the males will approach down wind; it can be by a sound of some frequency inaudible to human ears, for a female may be enclosed in a sound-proof box and the males will still unerringly find her. Entomologists so far have solved this mystery under the head of "communication by some means unknown," and there in the textbooks the matter rests. It is now high time that experiments were made upon the supposition that wireless telegraphy may afford a solution. If this should prove to be the fact it will undoubtedly be found that electromagnetic waves of exceedingly short wave-length are employed. Now, light is an electro-magnetic wave of very short wave-length; both glow-worms and fireflies emit light under similar conditions, so that there is nothing so very improbable in the emission of slightly longer, and hence invisible, waves by other insects. Observed facts seem to lend colour to the idea. Moths have antennae. These, besides acting as feelers, may serve another use—that of transmitting and receiving serials. The antenna of the female, who is the transmitter, differs in design from those of the male, who receives; that also agrees with wireless practice. Moreover, the male moth, when approaching the female, is seen to alight often in an uncertain manner swinging his antenna as an operator swings a wireless direction-finding frame to discover from what direction signals emanate. This first would be to enclose the male in a box of metal or wire gauze which would cut off any wireless waves. If then males consistently did not come to that box, this fact would tend to support the wireless theory. Definite proof, however, could only be obtained by making the moth's "signals" audible. Assuming that the antennae of the female are the transmitters, a rough idea of the length of the wave used could be obtained by calculation; a diminutive circuit could then be constructed to act on the moth-signals by "interference" and make them audible in a telephone receiver.

Successful aeroplanes of very low horse-power have been produced, but so far there is no instance of a machine being flown by man-power for any distance although there have been many attempts to manage without an engine (observes the *Children's Newspaper*). Experiments have been carried out by a French aircraft company for some time with a kind of bicycle with wings, but no great success has attended their efforts, the machine only rising from the ground and hopping for a few feet. Another rather ingenious machine has been invented by a Stirlingshire farmer. It has wings that flap like a bird's and therefore no propeller is necessary. The motive power is supplied by the working of the aviator's legs, which must be a very tiring operation, and so far the inventor has succeeded in rising on a few feet. Even if aeroplanes can be made to fly successfully without an engine, such flying, although within the reach of all as regards expense, is hardly likely to be popular, for it will be hard work. Machines with engines of small horse-power will be the back-garden aeroplanes of the future.

The outlook in the metals market is still gloomy. There have been heavy arrivals from the United States and the United Kingdom, and consequently there is a fear that prices will recede fifteen per cent. although they have gone down much during the past three weeks. There has been a small demand from Java and other ports south of Hongkong for wire nail-tin plates, galvanised sheets and round bars. In galvanised sheets there has been an appreciation from 16 to 22 cents per pound, and also an increase in lead, both b.b.p. and b.b.p., advancing from \$12.25 to \$13.75 per picul. Higher prices are anticipated as the stocks of b.b.p. lead are scarce in the Colony. Wire nails have gone up from \$14.25 to \$17 per kg for bar sizes, this increase in price being due principally to the demand from Java and Saigon. Tin plates here are cheaper than the replicating cost. You can get tin plates here for G. 69.50 per case, the price in America to-day being \$11.50 per case. Stocks of most classes of steel and iron products in the Colony are very heavy, and the accumulations, as a result of arrivals of cargoes from the United States and the United Kingdom, have served to demoralise the markets. There has been further decline in the price of quicksilver, from \$164 to \$152 per picul, owing to the Japanese displaying a keen desire to dump their stuff on the Hongkong market.

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and  
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TELEPHONE: 1355.

#### GIRL "SLAVES."

#### CHURCH NOTES.

##### ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL ITEMS.

We take the following from *Church Notes*.

The Church in the Colony sustains a heavy loss through the departure of Mr. Fleming who has been transferred to Amoy. He has been the active and energetic superintendent of the Cathedral Sunday School, besides being treasurer of the Church of England Men's Society, and a server and sidesman. He has shown the greatest interest in the Children's Service and sometime ago presented a very handsome banner to the Sunday School.

M.T.S.  
Hongkong, July 4, 1920.

##### SIGNS THAT SEEM SERIOUS OFTEN DUE TO A SIMPLE CAUSE.

The debility, nervousness and distress which inevitably follow when the blood becomes thin often lead the victim to believe that he is suffering from a serious organic malady. Heart flutterings, a nervous cough, and indigestion are common symptoms in cases of thin blood or anemia. Such symptoms are apt to frighten the sufferer into the belief that there is something radically wrong with his heart, lungs or stomach, and the ensuing worry only serves to further reduce his vitality.

Generally, what is needed at such times is a blood-builder that will tone up the impoverished blood. Once the blood has been restored to strength it will carry vitality to every part of the body, and the patient will be surprised to find that his heart again becomes normal and the rebellion of the stomach stops.

The Cathedral Hall.—A donation of \$1,000 has been received for the Cathedral Hall from Messrs. Reiss & Co., \$10 from Capt. Grant and \$10 from Capt. and Mrs. Branch (3rd instalment) making the total received for the building fund \$38,915.

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and this, together with the fact that the Company are including the tit-bits from the whole of the repertoire and several novel features, should make to-night's performance a memorable one in every way.

It is now exactly four years ago since Mr. Humphrey Bishop first brought the Company to Hongkong and it is to be hoped he will not stay away for so long again. Mr. Bishop informs us that they are sailing to-morrow by the Madras for Singapore, and that they then intend playing through the Malay States, afterwards making their way to South Africa, in which country they played so successfully two years ago.

#### HUMPHREY BISHOP COMPANY.

##### FAREWELL TO-NIGHT.

There was again a big audience at the Theatre Royal on Saturday night when this talented Company put on a special vaudeville show. Every item was greatly enjoyed and there were repeated demands for reappearances. It was a splendid all-round show, and it went with the real Saturday-night swing.

To-night the Company make their final bow to their supporters in this Colony and a crowded and enthusiastic house will no doubt give them the hearty send-off which this popular Company deserves. The artists will be relied on to give of the very best

to the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph,"  
DOG AND MANKIND.

Sir.—When I read the paragraph on Saturday, of a European throwing a puppy into the Harbour, I was deeply moved in my heart, and had only wished that the European in question had not stepped into the shop at all and purchased the puppy as his pet-to-be. Without doubt, it was a most disgraceful act of his, but after a careful reading of the account and consideration of the whole matter, I think it was due to a fit of temper that he committed the foolish and cruel act. As he is now on the high seas and had only stayed with his ship for a few days, I guess that he had seen the big notice posted up in the wharves prohibiting owners bringing their dogs across the harbour. I might say here that such an order caused no public comment, as when it is the wish of anyone to bring his dog over to Kowloon or vice versa, a permit from the Veterinary Surgeon gives him the "pass." In the case of the European, when he was going over to his ship with his puppy, the Indian constable on duty at the wharf was right in bringing the man up to the station for further details, but the station people, being Europeans, ought to have known better, and instead of advising the man to leave his puppy in the shop from where it was bought, pending a permit from the Veterinary Surgeon, should have told the man to go back to his ship at once, and have prevented his puppy running wild.

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Yours etc.  
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TO many thousands of people struggling against weak nerves, faulty digestion, and broken health without finding strength from ordinary medicines Dr. Williams' pink pills have restored vigorous health and renewed joy of living during the past thirty years. Let them do the same for you. Now is the time to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills. Get a supply from your druggist, or send \$1.50 for one bottle (\$8 for six) to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road Shanghai. A free book containing much useful information on the restoration and maintenance of health will be sent you in response to a post-card request to the above address.

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Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.  
**P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR  
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 AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING, NEW ZEALAND  
 & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,  
 EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)**

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
DEVANHA	8,100	21st July.	{ Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Port Said, Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
KALYAN	9,000	16th Aug.	

**BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)**

MADRAS	5,900	6th July.	{ Calcutta via Singapore Penang and Rangoon.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	20th July.	Macau, Manila, Sandakan, Tuaran, Day Island, China, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
EASTERN	4,000	20th Aug.	

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EASTERN	4,000	20th Aug.	

**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.**

TORILLA	—	8 July, 10 a.m.	Shanghai & Kobe.
KALYAN	—	13th July.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Panel Measuring not more than 12x12 will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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**N. Y. K.**

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

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**SEATTLE & VICTORIA** via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Carry to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern

Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KATORI M. (Calling Manila) Sun. 11th July, at 11 a.m.

TOYOSHIMA M. (Calling Manila & K'lung) Sun. 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA M. (Calling Manila & K'lung) Mon. 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

**LONDON & ANTWERP** via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said & Marseilles.

KAWO MARU ... Tuesday, 13th July, at noon.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 23rd July, at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Java, Singapore,

Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TSUSHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 10th July.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez, Cbo. Suez & Port Said

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Monday, 19th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

**NEW YORK** via the Suez Canal.

TOKIWA MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July.

**SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS** via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU ... Saturday, 10th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

YETOFU MARU ... Monday, 5th July.

SHINOY MARU ... End of July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

PENANG MARU ... Beginning of August.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

MUBORAN MARU ... Thursday, 8th July.

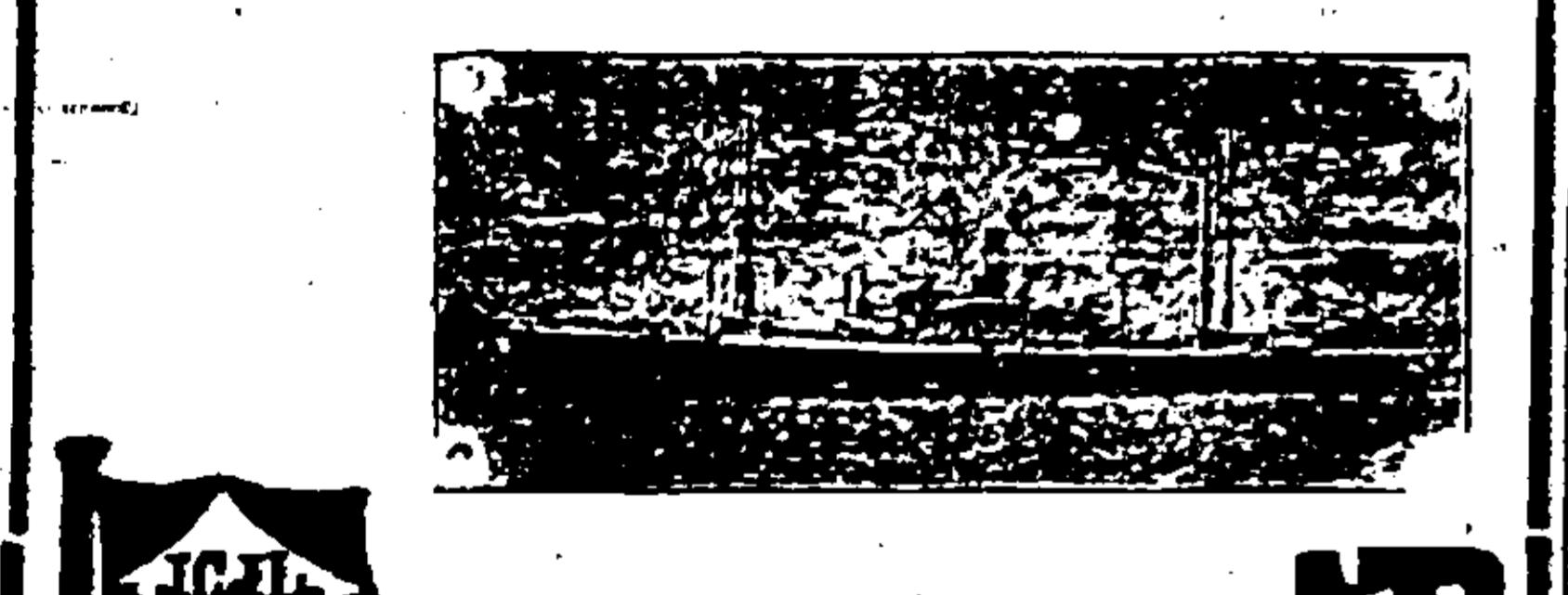
TENSHIN MARU ... Sunday, 11th July.

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

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Tjissalak ...	Java	13th July	19th July	Japan.
Tjimaneek ...	Japan	16th July	19th July	Java.
Tjilowong ...	Java	19th July	24th July	Shanghai.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands, India and Australia."

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**Java-China-Japan LIJN.**  
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**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

**LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG**—Monthly

First service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HIMALAYA MARU" (Call Marseilles) Sunday, 11th July.

"ALPS MARU" ... 7th September.

**BUENOS AIRES**—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"MEXICO MARU" ... 8th August.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... 14th September.

**BOMBAY & COLOMBO**—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore

"AFRICA MARU" ... about Sunday, 18th July.

"SIAM MARU" ... Beg. of August.

**SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE**—Regular Monthly Service.

**SYDNEY & MELBOURNE**—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KONOKI MARU" ... Thursday, 25th July.

**VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA**—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Sunday, 11th July.

**NEW YORK**—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Thursday, 13th July.

"ALTAL MARU" ... Saturday, 15th July.

**JAPAN PORTS**—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"SIAM MARU" ... Sunday, 11th July.

**KEELUNG** via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

**TAKAO** via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 15th July.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.  
 Tel. No. 744 and 745

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ORIENTAL LINE.**

**HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.**

**SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).**

Steamer. Arrives Hongkong Leaves Hongkong

from Australia for Australia.

CHANGSHA ... 10th July. 14th July.

TAIYUAN ... 3rd Aug. 8th Aug.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electro Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through Bills of Lading to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

NEW YORK

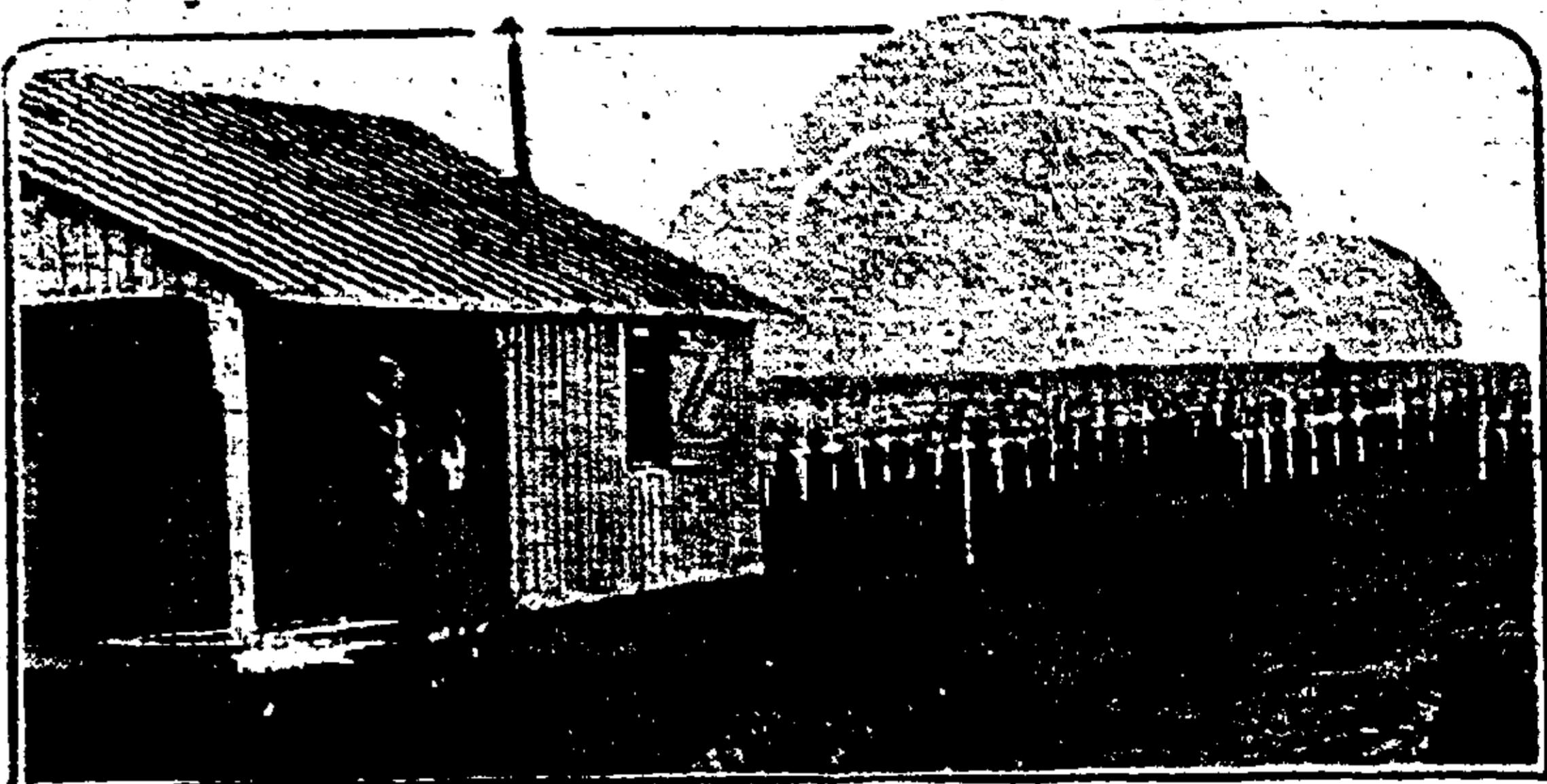
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## TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



THE EX-KAISER.

Above is the latest snapshot of the ex-Kaiser of Germany, taken recently in Holland.



AMERICA'S FALLEN.

View taken at the Berry cemetery, near St. Quentin, showing graves of U.S. soldiers and a Y. W. C. A. rest house erected to accommodate visiting relatives and friends of the fallen.



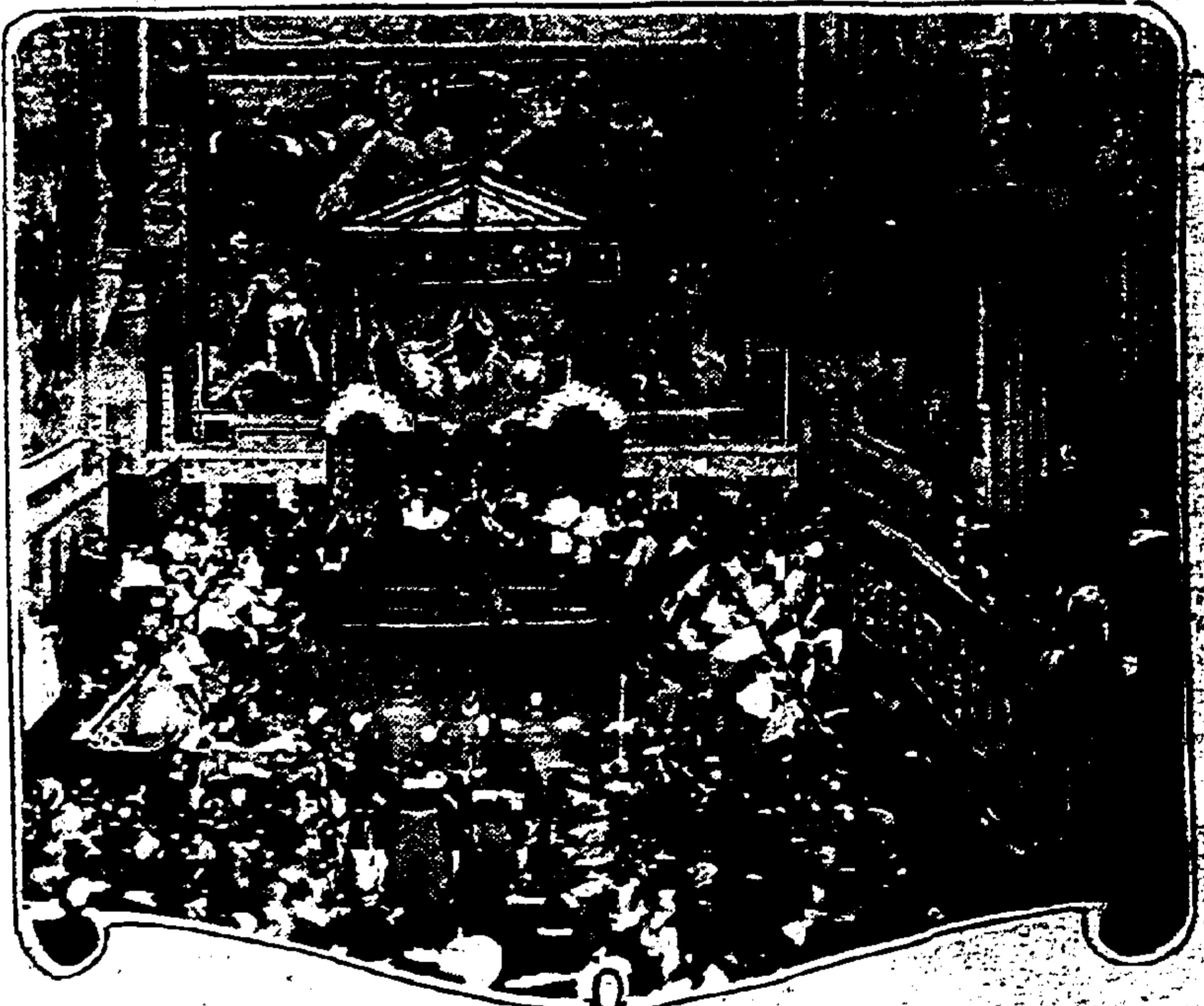
CHAMPION WATER POLO TEAM.

The San Francisco Olympic Club's water polo team, champions of the United States by virtue of a 5 to 4 victory over the Illinois Athletic Club, which will probably be sent to Antwerp as a part of the United States team to compete in the Olympic games.



LADY CABINETTEER.

Dr. Gertrude Baumer, who was recently appointed Home Minister in Germany. She is said to be the only woman Cabinet member in the world.



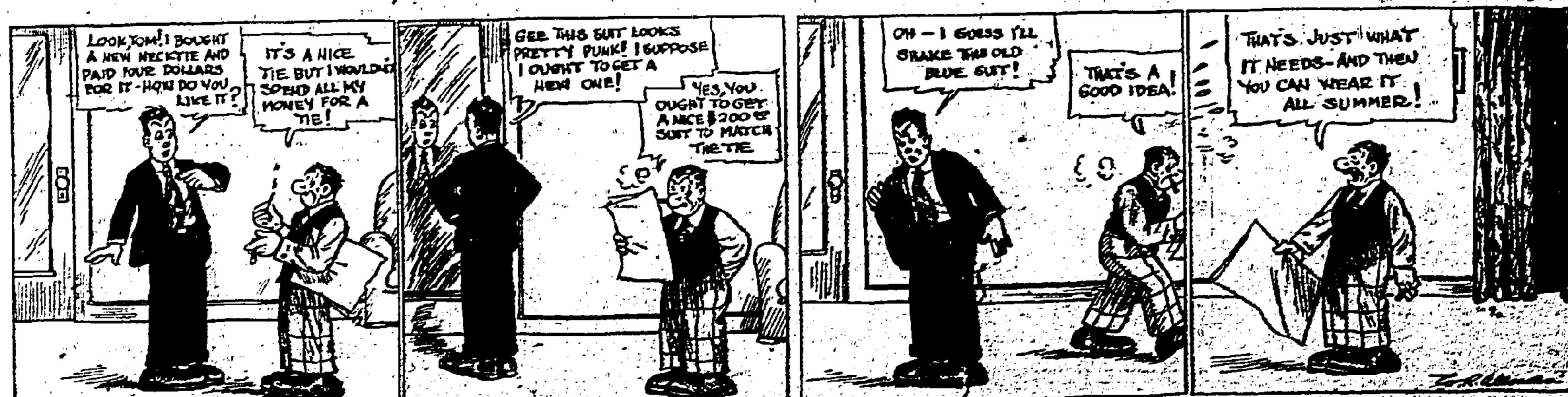
NEW CARDINAL.

Pope Benedict is here seen conferring the cap of office on Cardinal Giovanni Sorellini, Roman of Spain, at the Vatican.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Tom Knew Wilbur's Financial Condition.

BY ALLMAN



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further sailings to be announced later.  
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Further information may be obtained at the City Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. T. &amp; S. Cook &amp; Son, Booking Agents, 11, Queen's Road.

**UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.****THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.**

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:

Rueckis, from Yokohama.

Cotrucho Steamer Africa Cabin, 11, from Vladivostock.

Anne, from Shanghai.

Walter Bouver, Carlton Hotel, from Shanghai.

5478, from Shanghai.

Youngkuan Leebing Co. from Shanghai.

Yuhung, from Shanghai.

Kwangshinghong, from Amoy.

Arthur Niclson Co., from Kobe.

Lee Bros., from Kobe.

Chiaohong Wonyikai, from Shanghai.

Kwatiangset, from Amoy.

Wingtungchong, from Shanghai.

Shiuksai, 82 Stanton Street 2nd Floor, from Amoy.

R. C. Wilson, Sailors Home, from Shanghai.

Shiuksai, from Kobe.

Hon-tye, from Amoy.

N. LUND.

Act. Superintendent, Hongkong, July 1, 1920.

**EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.**

Simplant, from London.

M. E. F. AIREY.

Superintendent, Hongkong, July 1, 1920.

**WATER RETURN.**

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on June 1, 1920.

**CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.**

1919 1920

Total 2011 Below 2012 Below

Kowloon 2011 Below 2012 Below

Hongkong 2011 Below 2012 Below

Tsimshatsui 2011 Below 2012 Below

Kwai Chung 2011 Below 2012 Below

Tin Shui Wai 2011 Below 2012 Below

## FIRE PREVENTION ON AIRCRAFT.

## RECENT EXPERIMENTS.

Sir Richard Glazebrook gave a lecture recently to the members of the Royal Aeronautical Society at the Royal Society of Arts on "Some Points of Importance in the Work of the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics." The lecture was illustrated by a number of lantern slides.

The Lecture began by dealing briefly with the history of the Advisory Committee formed in 1909 by Mr. Asquith, which, as he explained, had ceased to exist, and has been replaced by the new Aeronautical Research Committee. The new committee was constituted with the following terms of reference:

(1) To advise on scientific and technical problems relating to the construction and navigation of aircraft.

(2) To undertake or supervise such research or experimental work as is proposed to the committee by the Air Ministry and to initiate any research work which the committee consider to be advisable; to carry out such work itself or to recommend by whom the work should be carried out.

(3) To take over complete responsibility for the Air Inventions Committee and for the Accidents Committee.

(4) To promote education in aeronautics by co-operating with the Governors of the Imperial College.

(5) To assist the aeronautical ministry of the country by scientific advice and research, and to cooperate with any research association that may be established.

(6) To prepare for the approval of the Air Council a scheme of work and an estimate of expenditure for the year, and to administer the funds placed at its disposal by the Air Council.

(7) To make reports from time to time to the Air Council.

Even while the committee would work in cordial cooperation with the industry, and would realize that those who had to make their products pay could teach them much, he trusted that the industry would appreciate the fact that for their ultimate success the fullest scientific investigation of many difficult questions was necessary. It did not appear probable at present that any outstanding discovery lay in the immediate future. Progress would rather be for minor improvement in many directions.

## TRAINING IN AIRCRAFT DESIGN.

After outlining what he recommended as a course of instruction for airmen, and admitting that such a course implied a heavy expenditure and that the number of students, in view of the opportunities open to them on the completion of their course must at present be small, Sir Richard Glazebrook said it would therefore be necessary to concentrate. In view of the generous foundation by Sir Basil Zaharoff of his Zaharoff professorship of aviation, it had been decided to make the Imperial College the central school for advanced study in aeronautics, and funds had been provided by the Government for that purpose. He urged the introduction of aeronautics into the curricula of many of our engineering schools. Arrangements had been made with the authorities at the Air Ministry and at Teddington by which students would have access to Farnborough or some other air station, or to the National Physical Laboratory. Details were hardly complete, but qualified students were to be admitted as student assistants. It was hoped in that matter to train a succession of designers and constructors fully qualified to carry on the brilliant work inaugurated during the last few years. They wanted help not only from Government institutions, but from firms and private works. The Governors of the Imperial College had appointed a representative committee to advise them, and a scheme satisfactory to all would be the result.

The lecturer referred to the problem of the prevention of fire on aircraft. It appeared from the records of the Accidents Department that five fires occurred in a period up to December 31, 1918, during which over 500,000 hours were flown, while in the next six months the figures were four, and 36,000 hours. The fires on crash varied greatly with the type of the machine, stationary engine types firing four times as often as rotary. Investigations showed that with rotary engines a fire-resistant bulkhead had almost always been inserted between the engine and the rest of

the machine. It had been recommended that such a bulkhead should be inserted as a general rule. Experiments were in progress with a number of fuels having a such higher flash point than petrol.

The question of how fires occurred on crash was a difficult one. The tank usually burst and the petrol was splashed about. Sparks from the magnetos might be a possible cause, and steps had been taken to secure that the high tension systems were reasonably safe and the magneto fire-proof. The liability to burst differed greatly in various types of tank, and recent experiments had shown a reasonable probability of designing a tank which would not be unduly heavy in proportion to its contents, and would yet remain intact when a crash occurred. Another line of inquiry had been the attempt to provide a system of jets through which some fire-quenching liquid could be sprayed if a fire occurred, and this though not completed, had met with a fair amount of success.

When dealing with fuel and engines note should be taken of the experimental engines burning other fuels than petrol. The phenomenon known as detonation was important in that connexion, and the engine sub-committee had in hand a series of experiments aimed at elucidating its cause. Other matters calling for investigation were the adjustment of the dead load and the useful load pull, the reduction of landing speed without reducing top speed, stability, and the number of engines on a single aeroplane.

## STOCK BROKERS SUSPENDED.

## REGARDING CHINESE AND JAPANESE BONDS.

The London Stock Exchange has been passing through a domestic crisis which reached a head recently.

It had been discovered that a number of Japanese and Chinese bonds held in Germany had found their way into the London market, despite the fact that by the regulations each bond from abroad had to be accompanied by a certificate showing they had not been the property of enemies. The bonds in question came from Holland.

An inquiry was instituted, and it was found that the firm of stockbrokers which had sold the bonds had not exercised sufficient care, and that the proper certificates had not been attached to the scrip. The matter was considered a serious one, and although the firm in question is one of the oldest and biggest on the Stock Exchange the partners have all been suspended for a period of two years. In a large firm like this one only one department was concerned, but the punishment, of course, falls on all. Other firms which had also shown laxness, though not to the same degree, had been cautioned. German holders of foreign stock transferred their bonds to Holland towards the end of the war, and it is believed (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) that a good deal is still there seeking for entry into the markets, and strenuous efforts are being made on all exchanges and bourses to defeat all attempts to realize.

## WAR TROPHIES.

The Buckingham Town Council has decided to place the German gun offered it as a war trophy in the recess on the front of the Old Gaol, a striking building on the Market Hill, in the middle of the town. It had been incorrectly stated that the council had decided to put the gun in the sewage farm.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	on date	on date
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.75	29.74	29.72
Temperature	83	80	87
Humidity	83	91	78
Wind Direction	S.	SSE.	S.
Wind Force	2	1	2
Weather	o	om	c
Rain	0.99	0.00	0.26
Highest open air			
Temperature on the 4th	83		
Lowest open air			
Temperature on the 5th	80		
H.K. Observatory, July 5.			
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.			

## POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with Waglan Lighthouse is interrupted.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 4 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 3 p.m. on the previous day.

## INWARD MAIRS.

Straits—Per AKITA M., 5th July.  
Straits—Per TORILLA, 5th July.  
U.S.A. & Japan—Per KOREA  
M., 6th July.

Straits and Calcutta—Per MUR-  
ORAN M., 7th July.  
Japan—Per GREGORY APCAR,  
8th July.  
Straits—Per TENSEHN M., 10th  
July.

Saigon—Per AMAZONE, 12th  
July.

## OUTWARD MAIRS.

TO-MORROW.

Straits, Bangkok, Colombo, Bom-  
bay & Aden—Per YETORO-  
FU M., 5th July, 9 a.m.  
Swatow & Bangkok—Per LIN-  
AN, 6th June, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via  
Nagasaki, Canada, United  
States Central & S. America  
& EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER  
—Per MATTAWA, 6th July,  
Reg. 9:15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,  
L. Marques, S. Africa,  
India via Dhanushkodi,  
Egypt & EUROPE VIA LON-  
DON—Per ELPENOR, 6th  
July, Reg. 9:45 a.m. Letters  
10:30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed  
on Monday, 5th July,  
at 5 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Burmah, Cal-  
cutta & Aden—Per MA-  
DRAS, 6th July, noon.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per  
HAILOONG, 6th July, 1 p.m.  
Philippine Is.—Per TAMING,  
9th July, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 10TH JULY.

Shanghai and North China—Per  
SINKIANG, 8th July, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 9TH JULY.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per  
HAIHONG, 9th July, 1 p.m.  
Philippine Is.—Per TAMING,  
9th July, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 11TH JULY.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via  
Keelung—Per KAIJO M.,  
11th July, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 13TH JULY.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per  
HAICHING, 13th July, 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 15TH JULY.

Philippine Islands, Japan via  
Kobe & Seattle—Per MA-  
QUAN, 15th July, 11 a.m.

## WEATHER REPORT.

July 5d. 12h. 35m.—Local  
signal No. returns from Japanese  
stations. Pressure has decreased  
moderately over N. China; other  
changes are slight. Depressions  
are situated over Shantung and  
Tongking, and pressure also  
remains relatively low in the  
Pacific to the east of the Philip-  
pines.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24  
hours ending at 10 a.m. to day,  
0.26 inch. Total since January  
1st, 50.09 inches, against an  
average of 41.26 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS  
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap S. winds,  
moderate; cloudy,  
occasional rain.

2 Formosa Channel The same  
as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between  
H.K. & Hainan. The same  
as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between  
H.K. & Hainan. The same  
as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

H.K. Observatory, July 5.

## TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

## Banks.

H.K. & S. Banks sa. 670

## Marine Insurances.

Cantons h. 395

North Chinas b. 1.160

Unknown b. 195 sa. 200

Yangtze b. 225

Far Easterns n. 1.175

## Fire Insurances.

China Fires n. 128

S. K. Fires b. 310

## Shipping.

Douglas a. 84½

H.K. Steamboats b. 23½

Indo (Pref.) n. 18

Indo (Def.) L. R. a. 230

Shells b. 140

Ferries n. 28½

## Refineries.

Sugars b. 232

Malabons b. 56

## Mining.

Kailans n. 100

Langkats n. 18

Shanghai Loans n. 18

Shai Explorations b. 1.30

Raubs b. 40

Tronoks n. 27½

Ural Caspians n. 51

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H.K. Wharves n. 88½

K. Docks b. & sa. 149

Shai Docks b. 134

N. Engineering n. 126

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.

Centrals b. 106½

H.K. Hotels b. 125

L. Invest. b. 111½

H. P. H. Est. b. 7½

K.loon Lands s. 36

L. Reclamations n. 140

West Points b. 51

Cotton Mills.

Ewos b. 1.355

Kung Fiks b. 1.64

Lau Kung Mows n. —

Orientals n. 1.305

Shai Cottons b. 1.35

Yangtszeopos n. 1.35

Miscellaneous.

Cements sa. 1.35

China Borneo sa. —

Do. Light old s. 8 d. 61½

Chins Provident b. 7.10

Dairy